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base hospitals of a given sector at the front. The object of such a unit is to secure at all times uniformity and continuity of oversight in the treatment of the wounded from the time of the first field dressing to the completion of convalescence.

At the meetings of the States activities committee resolutions were introduced and acted upon in regard to the universal training of young men above 19 for a period of six months, for the rehabilitation of rejected physically defective conscripts, and for the prophylaxis, control, and treatment of venereal disease.

DEATHS AMONG ORNITHOLOGISTS

THE *Auk* publishes obituary notices of several ornithologists who have died recently from which we take the following facts:

Dr. Emil August Goeldi died suddenly at Bern, Switzerland, July 5, 1917, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was born at Ennetbühl, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, August 28, 1859. He studied at the Zoological Station at Naples and was assistant of Professor Ernst Haeckel at the Zoological Institute at Jena. In 1884 he went to Brazil and became associated with the museum in Rio de Janeiro. After the fall of the Emperor Dom Pedro II., in 1889, he retired from this position and lived for four years in the state of Rio de Janeiro. About 1894 he founded the museum in Para, now known as the Museu Goeldi. This institution which comprised not only a museum but also a zoological garden and a botanical garden was taken over by the state a few years later and Goeldi then became honorary director. In 1905, after twenty years of life in the tropics, he returned to Switzerland and took up his residence in Bern where, since 1908, he has been professor of zoology in the Cantonal University. He visited the United States in August, 1907, at the time of the meeting of the Seventh International Congress of Zoology in Boston. Dr. Goeldi has published a number of papers in English, German and Portuguese on various branches of zoology, but chiefly on mammals, birds and fishes.

Alfred John North died of heart failure at Sydney, Australia, May 6, 1917, only five months after the death of his former chief and associate, Dr. E. P. Ramsay. He was born in North Melbourne, Australia, June 11, 1855, and was educated in the public and grammar schools of Melbourne. Later he worked at the jeweler's trade for some years. At an early age he developed an interest in ornithology which was stimulated by visits to the National Museum at Melbourne and by the officers of this institution, Sir Frederick McCoy the director, and John Leadbeater in charge of ornithology. In 1878 he corresponded with Ramsay and eight years later went to Sidney to arrange the Ramsay collection of birds and the collection of eggs of the Australian Museum. After spending several months at this task he was asked to prepare the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Birds found Breeding in Australia and Tasmania" which was published in 1889. About this time he was appointed an assistant to the curator, Dr. Ramsay, and in 1891 was made ornithologist of the museum, a position which he retained until his death. He has published many papers on the birds of Australia.

Rev. William Rogers Lord died in Dover, Mass., February 2, 1916, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Boston, Mass., May 6, 1847. He graduated from Amherst College with the degree of A.B., in 1875 and from the Union Theological Seminary, in New York, in 1878, and had held pastorates in the East and in the West.

Mr. Lord was deeply interested in birds and especially in popularizing bird study and bird protection.

Dr. Bert Heald Bailey died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 22, 1917. He was born at Farley, Iowa, May 2, 1875. Dr. Bailey graduated from Coe College in 1897 and received his master's degree from the same institution in 1900. In 1900 he also completed his course and received an M.D. degree from Rush Medical College, Chicago. In September, 1900, he became professor of zoology and curator of the Museum of Coe College, a position which he held at the time of his death.

He published a small volume entitled "200 Wild Birds of Iowa" in 1906, and was the author of numerous short papers and notes on mammals and birds which appeared from time to time in the *Proceedings* of the Iowa Academy of Science and in *The Auk*. In addition, many valuable notes contributed by him appear in Anderson's "Birds of Iowa."

Francis Windle died at his home in West Chester, Pa., on February 24, 1917, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Windle was born in West Marlboro, Chester county, Pa. He lived most of his life in West Chester, having received his education in the schools of his native county and at the University of Michigan, at which latter place he took his law course. Owing to poor health Mr. Windle found it necessary to give up the practice of law and seek outdoor employment. He secured a position with one of the extensive nurseries at West Chester. Here his wide knowledge of botany acquired during his frequent outing trips, which constituted his chief recreation for years, proved a valuable asset. During his recreational activities his time was about equally divided between his study and observation of plants and birds, with the result that he became skilled in both botany and field ornithology.

For several years Mr. Windle taught biology at Darlington Seminary, West Chester, and also did some teaching at the State Normal School in the same place.

For about eleven years prior to his death he was connected with the Bureau of Zoology, Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg. He became assistant orchard inspector for the eastern end of Pennsylvania, and while acting in this capacity was made a member of the Chestnut Blight Commission, and later of the White Pine Blister Rust Commission. The duties of these positions took him all over the eastern end of the state and kept him out of doors where he could indulge his passion for botany and ornithology. He was a member of the Philadelphia Botanical Club and of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and kept constantly in touch with men in these fields.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

WAR SERVICE FOR CHEMISTS¹

FRANCE and England freely acknowledge that they greatly decreased their efficiency by sending their scientific men to the trenches. Although they have since withdrawn most of those still alive and are now using them in special service, the dearth of technically trained men has been and is severely felt.

Secretary of War Baker, aware of this fact, is carrying out the full spirit of the *selective* draft, and specially trained men, so far as needed, are being assigned to the war service which they are trained to render.

More than others among scientific men, trained chemists have been needed for war purposes by both the Army and the Navy.

Fortunately, the American Chemical Society and the Bureau of Mines, acting cooperatively, foreseeing this need, took first a census of American chemists and later compiled from all data available a list of those enlisted. From this list of chemists actually in the Army and the Navy a large number have been selected for special fitness and have been already assigned. Many more, undoubtedly, will be so assigned, and if the present demand keeps up, it may later be necessary to ask for special enlistment for chemical work. That time has not yet arrived.

At present any chemist not required by law to enter chemical war service who enters voluntarily keeps one chemist in the ranks and deprives the chemical industries of his own service as well. A number of chemists have been commissioned, but these are picked men of special attainments and specific experience. The majority will serve as privates or non-commissioned officers until such time as they are found to deserve promotion.

Don't ask to be assigned to chemical work until you are actually in the camp. Camp assignment must be made before your name will be submitted to the War Department.

Don't send in your name, even for consideration for such service, if exemption is to be

¹ From *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.